

BY JOHN B. JONES.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions, - \$1 00
Each additional insertion, - 25
Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, postage paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

TERMS:

DAILY per annum, (in advance), - \$10 00
For semi-weekly per annum, - 5 00
For six months, - 3 00
For three months, - 2 00
For six months, - 1 25

All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may be particularly interested in extending the circulation of the paper will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

OFFICE OF COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1843.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

600 barrels of pork.
1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
480 bushels of new white field beans.
9,600 pounds of good hard soap.
1,920 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

150 barrels of pork.
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
3,400 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Tupper, mouth of the Chienichi.

600 barrels of pork.
1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
480 bushels of new white field beans.
9,600 pounds of good hard soap.
1,920 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in the month of April, 1844, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1844.

At Fort Jessup, Louisiana.

525 barrels of pork.
980 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
420 bushels of new white field beans.
8,400 pounds of good hard soap.
1,680 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
140 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,925 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Our half to be delivered on 1st May, 1844, and the remainder on 1st December, 1844.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

600 barrels of pork.
1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
480 bushels of new white field beans.
9,600 pounds of good hard soap.
1,920 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half of the flour and the whole of the other articles to be delivered in all May, 1844, and the remainder of the flour in all November, 1844.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

1,200 barrels of pork.
2,240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
960 bushels of new white field beans.
19,200 pounds of good hard soap.
3,840 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
320 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
4,400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

300 barrels of pork.
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
240 bushels of new white field beans.
4,800 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

225 barrels of pork.
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
180 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1844.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri river.

450 barrels of pork.
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
360 bushels of new white field beans.
7,200 pounds of good hard soap.
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri—70 miles land transportation from Independence on the Missouri river.

225 barrels of pork.
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
180 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1844.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1844.

At Fort Mackinaw, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork.
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork.
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Detroit, Michigan.

300 barrels of pork.
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
240 bushels of new white field beans.
4,800 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Buffalo, New York.

300 barrels of pork.
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
240 bushels of new white field beans.
4,800 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

The Madisonian.

VOL. VII.—NO. 7.]

WASHINGTON: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1843.

[WHOLE NO. 969.]

At Fort Niagara, New York.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Sackett's Harbor, New York.

225 barrels of pork.
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
180 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Plattsburg, New York.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Hancock Barracks, Hallow, Maine.

450 barrels of pork.
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
360 bushels of new white field beans.
7,200 pounds of good hard soap.
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1843, and January and February, 1844.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

375 barrels of pork.
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
6,000 pounds of good hard soap.
1,200 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,375 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore, Maryland.

150 barrels of pork.
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

450 barrels of pork.
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
360 bushels of new white field beans.
7,200 pounds of good hard soap.
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin, Charleston, South Carolina.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
240 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

150 barrels of pork.
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at those points where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1844, and 1st March, 1845. The bidders of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork to be contained in seasoned hives of white oak barrels, full hopped; the hams and sides in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St.

Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th of April, 1844. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at any time before entering into contract, and also of the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors, until they are pointed at such store-houses as may be designated by the Agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of disposing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of insolvency and full delivery will be required at this office, before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposal for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEORGE GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 5—law 15th Sept.

THE MADISONIAN.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

Mr. Clay, in his Chambersburg letter, alluding to the Democratic leaders who, he says, "entirely the President into their ranks," remarks: "If, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they have no body but themselves to reproach."

We are to infer by this that Mr. Clay speaks feelingly on the subject. Mr. Tyler was once entirely in the ranks of the Whigs, being so solemnly assured that they would conform to his well-known and never-abandoned Jeffersonian principles, and they supported him as an anti-Bank candidate. After the election, when they resolved to throw off the mask, and avow themselves in favor of a Bank, then it was that Mr. Clay found the President an "inconvenient associate." President Tyler was an honest man, and was for practicing, in good faith, what he had preached to the People when seeking their support, and surely Mr. Clay should have had none but himself to "reproach."

As for the parental warning given by Mr. Clay to the Democratic leaders, if they should prove to be dishonest themselves, or seek to lead the President aside from the path of rectitude, verily they will find him "an inconvenient associate," and they will have none "but themselves to reproach." But we do not think they will attempt it, after the example of Mr. Clay's great disfigurement.

Mr. Clay next indites the following wise saw: "The last war with Great Britain taught the patriotic lesson that, during a contest with a foreign power, it is the duty of all parties cordially to unite and to give our arms the greatest possible effect and vigor; and that any party, which advocates that principle, is sure to lose the public confidence. Our experience, in a season of peace, will, I trust, inculcate another important lesson that treachery and perfidy are alike detestable, at all times, and will demonstrate, still more clearly, that unobtainable but too often neglected truth, in public affairs, that honesty is the best policy."

We presume Mr. Clay means that, as the President has been "treacherous" and "perfidious," and would not perjure himself to accommodate Mr. Clay, and thereby prostrate the Democratic party for twenty years through the instrumentality of an unconstitutional monster, therefore Mr. Blair will effect a union between the leaders of the two "great parties," to make common cause against the "inconvenient associate." He says that, during the last war, all parties united against the enemy; and he trusts "our experience, in a season of peace," will exhibit a union of parties to annihilate his (Mr. Clay's) enemy. We presume Mr. Clay is to be the "standard bearer" of the allied forces, and the spoils are to be equally divided between the respective parties to the contract. Did Mr. Clay make any such proposition to Mr. Van Buren at Ashland?

But Mr. Clay says the grand moral of President Tyler's destruction will demonstrate the invaluable truth that "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." Why this is precisely what Mr. Blair said on the 3d of July, a day or two before we exposed his agency in effecting the "bargain and sale" between Messrs. CLAY and ADAMS! Mr. Clay's letter appears to be only a tissue of scraps culled from the columns of the Globe. And hence it so falls out that our commentary on Mr. Blair's sermon on Honesty, is equally adapted to Mr. Clay's homily, and therefore we re-insert it:

J. DUDLEY'S STATEMENT.

J. Dudley, Esq., a Senator from Franklin and Owen counties, being called upon, made the following statement on the floor of the Senate: One day, in January, 1835, F. P. Blair came into the Senate Chamber, seated himself near me, and inquired my opinion on the resolution passed requesting our members of Congress to vote for General Jackson as President of the United States. Mr. B. desired that I would write letters requesting the members and paroled D. White, from this district, to consult with Mr. Clay and vote as he might desire. To this I objected, and gave my reasons therefor. Mr. B. appeared surprised that I should raise any objections, particularly as I was opposed to the resolutions. He said that a number of members of both houses, who voted for the resolutions, had written such letters, and that I could do it with more propriety. He said if Mr. White could be induced to vote for Adams, he would obtain the vote of Kentucky, and with it the votes of most of the Western States, which would elect him, in which case Mr. Clay would obtain the appointment of Secretary of State. I then inquired how that fact had been ascertained? His answer was that letters had been received from gentlemen in Kentucky, and from the Western States, containing such information, that I might rely with confidence on that statement. I replied that, although I was opposed to the resolutions, I had no doubt they contained the truth, and therefore I could not say one word to induce our members of Congress to believe otherwise. I further protested against Mr. Clay's accepting any office under Mr. Adams, whom I considered a Federalist of the Boston stamp, in 1798 and 1800, and thenceforward an enemy of the West, you have it as my opinion that if they were united, they would sink together."

As soon as it is ascertained that the political leaders of both parties have combined against the President, the signal fires will gleam forth on the hill-tops for the People to rally to the rescue. If Mr. Clay's coalition in 1825 was an unfortunate one, let him beware of the next!

[The following paragraph which we copy from the New York Plebian, we should be glad to see copied by all the Democratic papers, and the approval or disapproval of its tone and sentiment, signified by each editor.—Ed. Mad.]

We should think that our friends would be pretty well satisfied, by this time, that the temporizing of utility whatever. All the political parties of the day are combined to put down Mr. Van Buren; and eventually they will all subside in favor of Henry Clay. Let the time be done. He that is not for us is against us. We ask no favors; and never from the beginning expected a field clear of traitors. Hang out the banner.

LIBERALITY.

The Chicago Democrat, the editor of which is Mr. WENTWORTH, the Democratic member of Congress elected from that district says, in relation to the selection of the candidate for the Presidency—

"We are willing to trust this matter to the convention without premature discussion; but we must say that we do not like the angry and belittling tone of some of our Democratic contemporaries who are predicting certain destruction to their own favorite does not get nominated. For our own part, whatever our first preferences may be, in the end, we are for the nominee under all circumstances."

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

St. Louis, Mo., August 22d, 1843.

The contest between the Bentonian and anti-Bentonian Democrats, on the subject of choosing delegates to the National Convention, has now fairly commenced in this State. The adjourned mass meeting was held in this city on the 19th inst., and the following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable, for the purpose of restoring harmony in the Democratic party in this State, the early action be had by the party in regard to the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That the appointment of Delegates by District Conventions, one for each Electoral District, the most expedient and generally acceptable to the mass of our party, we recommend to the Democracy in each Electoral District the adoption of this plan as early as possible.

Resolved, That in pursuance to the foregoing resolution, we recommend to the Democrats in the 7th Electoral District, composed of the counties of St. Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Oregon and Cole, to hold a Convention for the above named purpose at the town of Union, Franklin Co., on the 16th day of September next.

Resolved, That we recommend that the said Convention be composed of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats in each of the counties named, in primary meetings, in the ratio of three times the number of representatives, to which such county may be entitled in the House of Representatives in our General Assembly.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the foregoing resolutions in St. Louis county, we recommend that meetings be held in each of the Wards of the city and each of the townships of the county, including St. Louis township outside of the city, and that at each of said meetings two Delegates to the District Convention be selected; that further, out of the twenty-four Delegates thus chosen, three be selected by lot, but not more than one from any one ward or township, who shall only act as substitutes, in case that from any cause whatever vacancies occur among the remaining twenty-one chosen as delegates.

Resolved, That the said meetings in the city shall all be held on Saturday, the 30th inst., and that we recommend to the Democrats in each township to adopt, if possible, the same day for their meetings.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to copy the foregoing resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE MAGUIRE, Chm'n.

Every possible effort was made by ex Judge Bouldin, Mr. Van Buren's champion of this city, and one of the Congressmen elect who was chosen a delegate to the Convention by the Legislative Caucus last winter, to defeat the resolutions, and some of his allies called the previous question once or twice in order to cut off debate, but they could not gag the People nor prevent the majority from proclaiming in favor of the District system.

I have assured you in former letters that the Legislative Caucus would be repudiated and the plan of electing delegates by districts adopted in Missouri; and I consider the question now settled. There was tremendous excitement and bitterness displayed by the leaders at the meeting—the assistant editor of the Reporter finding it necessary to pronounce ex Judge Bouldin a liar, and the ex-Judge finding it expedient to submit to it.

The Bentonian leaders in Missouri, who are bent on packing the National Convention, are falling so rapidly into minority that they will be obliged to yield the point or attempt a division of the party—which latter is fully believed to be their object, as was intimated in my last in the extract from the Liberty Banner.

The daily developments in this quarter satisfy the Tyler, Calhoun, and Johnson men that they are not to have the support of Benton's friends, unless Mr. Van Buren is nominated; and unless Mr. Van Buren very shortly withdraws his name from the canvass and restores harmony to the party, the friends of the other candidates may as well make up their minds first as last as to the line of policy they will pursue.

Mr. Van Buren and his friends see that if he runs at all hazards, Mr. Clay will undoubtedly be elected, and since Mr. Van Buren's defeat in 1840, I am satisfied his Globe friends prefer the election of Mr. Clay to that of either Mr. Tyler, Mr. Calhoun, or Col. Johnson. Mr. Van Buren and other leaders of the party put their heads together to prostrate Mr. Calhoun the moment he evinced signs of opposing one of the measures of Gen. Jackson. He also threw Col. Johnson aside at the Convention in 1840 as worthless trash, lest a second election to the Vice Presidency might interfere with the prospects of his very dear friend, Col. Benton. And as Mr. Tyler was one of the instruments of his overthrow in 1840, it is very natural he should avoid him as a pesant, and require his friends to denounce him as a "traitor." "No Democrat," &c., &c.

How far does this view of the case explain Mr. Van Buren's visit to Ashland last year? How far Benton's long residence this spring in the same vicinity, his intimacy with Mr. Clay at the Louisville races, and his been companionship with Mr. Crittenden both here and on his way here this summer? How far will it explain his firm resolution not to support either Mr. Tyler or Mr. Calhoun, even if nominated? And how far will it explain the reckless and suicidal course of the Globe in denouncing Mr.

Tyler and all Democrats who take office under him; and his preference for the election of a Whig by the People, rather than a Democrat by the House?

The truth is, the signs of the political zodiac are quite as easily seen here in Missouri, where movements are made with more boldness, under the belief that they are not well understood, as at any other point in the Union. The first prominent signs of the approaching COALITION of the Benton with the Clay interest, was the rejection of Messrs. Wise and Cushing by the Senate last spring.

The evidences have been constantly multiplying since; and at the mass meeting the other night we saw the Clay men uniting with the Van Buren and Benton men to put down the Tyler and Johnson men, on the question of electing delegates by districts!

I am glad to see the Democratic papers east of the mountains arousing themselves on the subject of the miserable treachery contemplated by the Globe and its allies. We are fully alive to it here, and already the Benton "Clique" papers of Missouri begin to tumble in quick succession.

Two have lately disappeared, and below you will find a notice of a third one—the ho-headed crazy Paris Sentinel!

ANOTHER "CLIQUE" PAPER GOSE—Penn, of the Reporter, guessed correctly about the Paris "Sentinel." It is a delinquent enough. We learn the whole establishment was sold a day or two ago to A. Adams, from Maryland, who intends issuing a Whig paper forthwith.—Columbia Statesman.